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A
Weekly,
Semi-secular
Paper
devoted to the
Extension of the
Kingdom of God
and the
Elevation of
Man.

ZION BANNER.

Edited by the Rev. John Alex. Dowie.

Chicago, Wednesday, December 18, 1901.



ZION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1300 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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THE ZION BANNER.

VOLUME I. No. 31.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 18, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF ZION CITY

THE storm of last Friday left Zion City gleaming pure white under a feathery covering of spotless snow.

Zion City in its white robe of snow called to mind the first excursion to Zion City Site, on February 22, 1900, when several hundred Zion people saw its beautiful terraces and groves and meadows for the first time.

On that day snow had just fallen, and those who braved the cold February winds to "go up and spy out the land" will never forget how lovely that land looked to their delighted eyes.

Yet, at that time, the only evidences that this spot was any different from the rest of the farm lands along the North Shore, were a few rods of narrow plank sidewalk and the Zion Observatory Tower, which, with ten feet added to its height, still stands at the center of Zion Temple Site, in the midst of Shiloh Park.

As one recalled that scene of less than two years ago, and contrasted it with the scene which was presented on Monday of this week, it seemed almost incredible that so great a work had been accomplished in so short a time.

Then one saw a beautiful farming community, with all the farmers still occupying their homes; broad fields, pretty groves, gently sloping pastures, picturesque sand dunes with their growth of rugged trees, gnarled and twisted with years of battling with the winds which swept in from the great lake which then lay shimmering in the sunlight just beyond them.

Today one sees a City of from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants, stores, markets, mills, factories, passenger and freight depots, schools, a bank, an hospice, streets and sidewalks, and with a most wonderful progress still going on in the midst of winter storms and cold.

And the best of all is, that it is a clean City.

Within all its confines there cannot be found one place where tobacco, alcoholic liquor, poisonous drugs, filthy swine's flesh, or any other thing that defileth, can be bought or procured in any way.

There can be found no vile theater, no damning gambling hell, no house of her

whose house is the gate of hell, no place for the sale or display of filthy books or impure pictures in all that fair City.

It is a City where God is supreme.

His Name is worshiped and His blessing invoked in every store, shop, mill, factory, school, and building before the day's work is begun. It is ruled by God, through His Messenger, and those who will not obey God are not allowed to pollute that City with their rebellious presence.

It is a City promised by God to His people. It has grown up in spite of the most bitter and cruel opposition from the Devil and his own.

These and a thousand other happy thoughts came to mind as one stood and looked upon that young and rapidly-growing City, clothed in the spotless white, which was a fitting emblem of its purity, and remembered that February day, only twenty-two months ago.

The cold wave which followed the storm of Friday sent the mercury in the thermometers several degrees below the zero mark, and, for a day or two, little could be done in the laying of brick, stone, or concrete on account of the frost.

The snow which had preceded the cold wave was a great blessing in this respect, for it served as a blanket, and prevented the freezing of the many concrete and stone foundations which had just been laid and were still damp. Had they been frozen, as they might have been, some of them, but for the snow, it would have been the cause of a great loss.

But if the bricklayers and stonemasons were obliged to suspend operations, that did not reduce the contractors and Zion City Construction Department to a state of idleness, by any means.

Scores of men and many teams were employed at the sand dunes, lying just west of Zion Lace Industries factory, digging down these obstructions and hauling the sand to the lace factory for filling around the foundations of the walls and pillars. Great gaps were already beginning to appear in these miniature hills, making the lace factory visible from the railway track.

It was also evident that good and rapid

work had been done during the fair days which had preceded the storm.

A large part of the roof was on the southern section of the main lace factory, its walls were nearly complete to the roof, the walls of the middle section and the lace curtain factory had made rapid progress, and a large part of the structural iron work was on the ground, ready to be set up.

Work had been pushed on the foundations of the mending-room and power house up to the time the storm stopped it.

The roof of the finishing room or one-story part of the bleachery was well along toward completion, and the timbers for the roof of the bleach-yard were all framed and ready to place in position as soon as the weather would permit. This building will ere long be ready for occupancy.

Within the temporary wooden shell, and in the rooms provided for them at the freight shed, the English lace experts and their American pupils were very happily engaged in the making of lace.

At Zion City Lumber Association yards and office a busy scene told that the men who had charge of the importing, storing, sale, and delivery of building material and fuel had their hands full.

On the switch tracks were forty cars waiting to be unloaded for this one institution of Zion City, besides the many car-loads for others. The cold weather had brought on an especial demand for coal, and there were many loads of the black diamonds being delivered to Zion City homes.

At Zion City Brick Manufactory steam was up in the boilers, a great mountain of suitable clay stood ready to go into the relentless, rolling jaws of the grinder, all the machinery was in position and oiled—in fact, the whole plant was in readiness, except a few little steam fittings for the engine. The firm from which they had been ordered long before had failed to fulfil its promises, and the whole plant, which would otherwise have been making from 20,000 to 35,000 bricks daily, stood idle. Little things are often the most important.

Several men were hard at work preparing great piles of wood for fuel in the

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firing kiln, which was to be built under the great shed. The firing of bricks is begun with wood, and finished with coal. The sheds for the coal for the kiln and engines are built fronting on the switch track which the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has built for the brick manufactory, so that there will be no hauling of fuel to be considered in the cost of making the finished product.

Zion City General Stores is now in the rush of a large holiday trade. The store seems always to be crowded with customers. The genial Acting Manager, Deacon Held, and the able Deacons Ely, Clendinen, DePew, and Thurston, who are managers of the several departments, are looking forward joyfully to the time when the new 34x60-foot two-story addition will give them a little more room until the first section of the permanent home for Zion City General Stores is built.

All eyes in Zion City are on the progress of the new Zion City School and Assembly Hall Building, the foundations of which are now being laid at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Enoch Avenue. The school children are waiting for their new quarters, and their parents are interested in the completion of Assembly Hall, which will give them room to worship God together.

The concrete footings for the foundations of this building are now nearly all in place, and the stone for the remainder of the foundation is about all on the ground.

The artesian well which is being bored in Shiloh Grove is eight inches in diameter, and will be 1700 or 1800 feet in depth. This well, with the one now running on the east side of the railroad tracks, supplemented by a splendid chemical engine of the latest and best make, will provide Zion City with ample protection against fire for the present. The equipment will be increased with the growth of the City, so that with wise and proper preventive measures, such as forbidding the use of tobacco, the discountenancing of the use of any but safety matches and of gasoline, the absence from the City of incendiary insurance thieves, and above all the keeping and protecting hand of God, Zion City has nothing to fear from destructive fires.

The Zion City Branch of Zion Printing and Publishing House is rapidly outgrowing the little room in the land office building on Shiloh Boulevard, where it has been housed since Zion's First Feast of Tabernacles. The task of attending to the mail for nearly all the residents of the City is proving a growing one, which bids fair soon to take up the entire space now occupied by the branch.

It is hoped, also, that this branch may very soon be furnishing the dwellers at Zion City with all their reading matter, by making room for a stock of good books and magazines and other periodicals.

The work of taking the census of Zion City has now begun. Building Inspector A. S. Lasley is the census taker, and is securing the names, occupations, etc., of all the inhabitants on specially prepared blanks.

With the coming of the present cold spell, the Chicago press has resurrected its wicked lie to the effect that hundreds of people at Zion City are insufficiently sheltered from the rigors of winter, and that the suffering is very great. They have grown lachrymose over the woes of the "poor dupes" who have been compelled by a cruel tyrant to spend the winter in tents, amidst indescribable hardships.

All of these bitter experiences exist and have existed only in the reporters' imaginations.

Actual investigation, which, of course, the reporters never made, shows that there has been no suffering from the cold in Zion City. Only one family is at present living in a tent, but so snugly is that tent constructed and so well is it heated by a large stove, that it is always comfortable, even in the coldest weather. This family will also soon be in their house, and then every human being in Zion City will be warmly housed for the winter. But facts make no difference to the greater part of the Chicago newspaper reporters, except that they strive to avoid giving them to the public.

There are now three miles of sidewalks in Zion City, and another mile is being built.

Zion has recently come into the actual possession, under deed, of 106 acres more of the land of Zion City Site.

Another 200 acres of land will be opened for selection soon after January 1, 1902. These lots will be very choice property, and will be a most advantageous investment.

The Zion City Station Agent and hundreds of passengers are now enjoying daily the shelter and warmth of the new temporary passenger station and waiting rooms.

A. W. N.

SCHLEY BLAMED BY COURT OF INQUIRY.

The finding of the Schley Court of Inquiry was handed to the Navy Department and made public last Friday evening.

Admiral Schley was sharply censured by the Naval Court of Inquiry. His conduct in the Santiago campaign previous to

June 1 is declared by the Court to have been "characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness, and lack of enterprise." His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of his squadron are declared to have been "inaccurate and misleading."

This finding of the Court was unanimous, being concurred in by all three members, Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Benham and Ramsay.

Admiral Dewey, expressing his individual opinion, administers salve to the wounds of Admiral Schley by differing from his confreres on some important points, and notably by declaring that "Commodore Schley was in absolute command at the battle of Santiago, and as such commanding officer entitled to the credit of the glorious victory which resulted in total destruction of the Spanish fleet."

Almost all the newspapers of the country and Admiral Schley's friends regard this as a complete vindication of the Admiral.

It is said that Admiral Schley may bring suit for libel against Appleton & Co., publishers of Maclay's History. A. W. N.

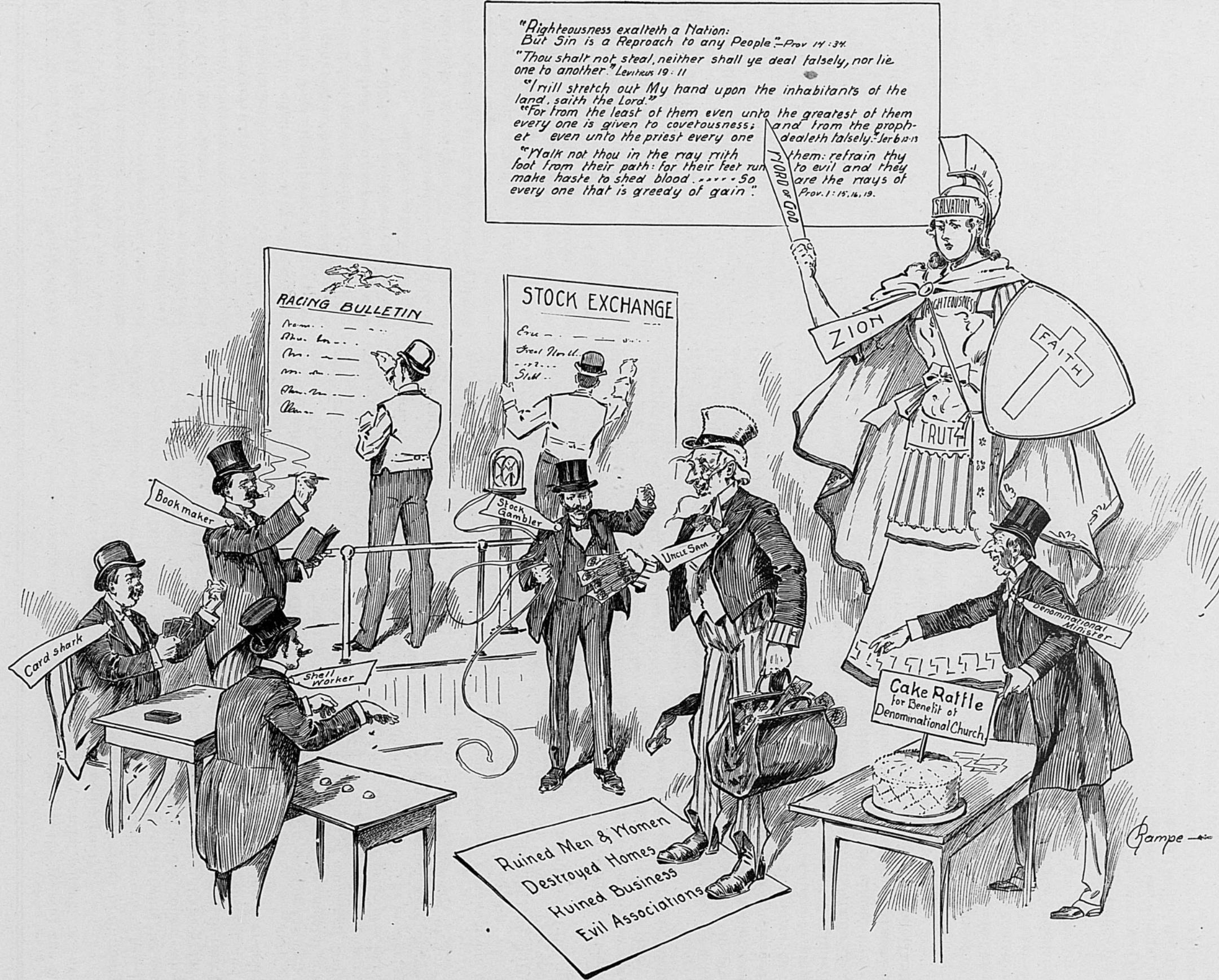
MISS STONE STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE BRIGANDS.

The reports from Sofia and Constantinople concerning the American missionary, Miss Ellen M. Stone, are a little less contradictory this week. There seems to be a general admission that she is alive and that she will not be released by her captors until the last cent of the ransom demanded is paid. The brigands are reported to have said that rich Americans have paid 25,000 pounds sterling for a fine horse, and they ought to be willing to pay as much for the release of a woman, if they really want her to be set free.

One report states that the conditions surrounding the captive missionary and her companion have been so far ameliorated that they are able to obtain rude comforts. A story has been sent out, apparently with little to justify it, that the brigands are complaining because Miss Stone has been trying to convert them to Christianity.

It is held by some that, while the brigands say that they will not consider accepting a cent less than they have demanded, if a smaller amount in gold were placed in their sight, by an accredited representative of the United States Government, they would snap up the opportunity and set their captive free.

A. W. N.



ZION'S WITNESS AGAINST THE NATIONAL SIN OF GAMBLING.

"Righteousness exalteth a Nation:
But Sin is a Reproach to any People."—Prov 14:34.
"Thou shalt not steal, neither shall ye deal falsely, nor lie
one to another."—Leviticus 19:11
"I will stretch out My hand upon the inhabitants of the
land, saith the Lord."
"For from the least of them even unto the greatest of them
every one is given to covetousness; and from the prophet
even unto the priest every one
dealeth falsely."—Jer. 12:13
"Walk not thou in the way with
them: refrain thy
foot from their path: for their feet run
to evil and they
make haste to shed blood. So
are the ways of
every one that is greedy of gain."
Prov. 1:15, 16, 19.

THE QUESTION OF SANITATION

By BURTON J. ASHLEY, Chief Engineer, Zion City, Illinois

VII. What Shall Be Done With the Wastes? Public Service Considered.

WE HAVE been dealing with the problem of the disposal of household **Introductory** wastes in our recent articles, to the end of educating the householder to do the work himself, that he might avoid the otherwise necessary expense of scavenger service.

If what has been written has awakened any of the citizens to a greater activity along the lines of adopting a higher plane of cleanliness both of person and premises, we shall feel amply repaid for the endeavors which have been exerted to that end.

There will be those, however, who will be subject to conditions which will prevent the adoption of methods found to be practicable in residence districts, as, for instance, hotels, stores, and various places of business, or public buildings.

To such cases, as well as to those whose delinquencies require it, or to those who have ample means to pay for such service, the public authorities must attend. This work should be carried on at the lowest expense possible.

To successfully do this requires a goodly stock of intelligence and knowledge of the subject, coupled with a fair amount of ordinary business tact. Experience finishes the equipment.

The public authorities are usually required to attend to the enforcement of all such sanitary laws and regulations as may be enacted to operate against the wilfully careless, negligent, or ignorant persons, who either will not see or do not see the importance of common cleanliness in things pertaining to urban life.

Towards the ignorant class a spirit of toleration should be exercised until the time when such citizen becomes sufficiently posted, and is able, by following the proper and simple instructions of the health officers, to carry out the commonest laws of hygiene.

But when carelessness and negligence in the cleanliness of the premises are persistently in evidence, then forbearance at once should cease to be a virtue on the part of the authorities.



THE CITIZENS of Zion City are now **The Situation** squarely against one of two propositions, viz: Are they going to make the cleanliness of the City largely a *voluntary* condition? or are they going to rise no higher than the average city of our land and per-

mit its cleanliness to obtain only through enforced conditions?

A kindly suggestion from the officer in authority will be sufficient to provoke a willing mind into attempting at least to carry out the laws laid down by the authorities—even though the obedience be prompted by no higher motives than that of selfishness; but when obstinacy or indifference marks the character of the individual with shortcomings, then let the whip of authority do its thorough work.

There will be those who will, God bless them. There may be those "who will not," and a pity it is.

THE EARLIEST examples of successful sanitation of communities are shown in camps of the armies **Historical** of the early ages.

The condition of cleanliness in any army is an enforced one. The necessities of the case require the protection of the soldiers from their own befoulment, if great victories are to be gained. Therefore military authority in sanitary matters, as well as in the other affairs of camp life, enforces obedience to the common rules of cleanliness.

Military life, therefore, first set the example for the civilian, and has shown clearly the necessity of obeying hygienic laws. But the civilian has ever been slow to profit by the example of his warlike defender and protector. This is largely because of the widely prevalent existence in the ordinary civilian of the "do-as-you-like" and "go-as-you-please" way of doing things.

It is a matter of record that during the War of the Rebellion the City of New Orleans, which for years had been subject to periodical epidemics, was while under military government free from epidemics until the city was turned over to civil rule again.

Now almost thirty years have elapsed and this great city of the South has scarcely yet awakened to the immediate necessities of keeping itself clean and healthy by the installation of a well-planned water conservancy.

Whatever may have been its growth in these years, it may be well said that it has probably been in spite of itself, at least so far as sanitation is concerned.

WE WILL point out some examples obtained from a few of the **Some Examples and Statistics** cities that have been successful in dealing with municipal sanitation without the aid of the water carriage or sewer

system, which in the present age is considered an essential adjunct to any well-regulated municipality.

In England the cities of Birmingham, Hull, and Rochdale for nearly half a century successfully dealt with the sanitary problem under the dry conservancy system, and were the last of the great cities of that enlightened country to turn to the sewer as a better, more instant, and rapid means of disposing of the ever-collecting befoolments.

These cities, after passing through years, if not decades, of experimental administration in the line of municipal sanitation, adopted certain forms of dry closets, each embodying the same principles, but differing slightly in detail. The products which were therein collected were disposed of by some form or method of scavenger service.

In some instances, certain hours of the day were appointed during which this work was done, so that the stench from the wagons or carts would not interfere with the finer sensibilities of the inhabitants.

Some of these cities made collections of garbage as often as every day, while some appointed certain two or three days in the week in which to perform this service.

One city concluded, after long experience, that the dry closets, if properly attended to by the householder, could be permitted with safety to be cleaned only once each week, but this instance is the only example that has come to our notice in which such a long interval intervenes between the times of collection of excrementitious matter and refuse.

Germany has also furnished some excellent examples of very economical methods for the disposition of refuse.



IT MIGHT be of interest to know of what garbage sometimes, if **Composition of Garbage** not generally, consists by naming the tabulated results obtained from six cities in England.

The average amount of refuse per thousand persons in tons per annum is 180, but this included the street sweepings. These do not at this time enter into the question of the sanitation of villages or towns not having paved streets.

We also reprint, from a very valuable report of an eminent authority on sanitary matters, the results obtained through an investigation into the composition of the

refuse of the City of London, the basis being 100 parts:

	Parts.
Coal and coke,84
Cinders and ashes,	63.69
Paper,	4.28
Rags,39
Bones,48
Straw and other fibrous material,	3.22
Vegetable, mineral, etc.,	4.61
Fine dust,	19.51
Broken glass,47
Iron,21
Broken crockery,55
Tins,79
Bottles,96
	<hr/> 100.00

This table does not answer, however, the question of the quantity of excrementitious matter which had been produced, as this city depends upon sewers to a large extent for the disposal of such accumulations. This exhibit, perhaps, may lead the reader to understand to what degree of exactness such matters are gone into elsewhere, and to what extent the subject of the collection and disposal of garbage is claiming the attention of the authorities in many of our most prominent cities, since many other cities than London are equally as well and fully informed on the subject.

*

THE REFUSE of American cities is composed more largely of vegetable matter and unburned coal, than is that of the cities of England and Germany.

English and American Garbage Compared The thrifty Germans sift their ashes and sort out the unburned material to such an extent that the use of ashes in their garbage crematories is quite unprofitable as a fuel, while the prodigality of the average American citizen is such that the collection of ashes in many cities of the New World make the unburned coals in the ashes of great utility in burning up the rest of the garbage.

The excess of damp vegetable materials to be found in the garbage of the average American operates in a manner to make the cremation of garbage less profitable.

Each city, however, is a host in itself as to the quality and composition of its refuse.

*

A METHOD of disposal that would be advisable in one municipality might be found wholly inadequate or unsuitable in another, but the combined experiences of all cities of earth indicate quite clearly what are the best methods of disposal for any city to properly care for each particular kind of refuse which it produces.

The great object of the disposition of

the refuse of any city is summed up in the following sentence:

To remove the never-ending accumulation of refuse at such frequent intervals as to prevent decay on the premises, and to place it where it will profit and not harm, and where its assimilation can be accomplished before putrefaction begins.

If placed where putrefaction must perform its work, then the point of disposal is liable to be so far removed from the city boundaries as to create a long and expensive haul.

If the preparation of refuse and the collection of it is so managed as to use the organic matter therein contained as a fertilizer, the distance to the point of disposal will probably be shortened, and because of its commercial value, the cost of haulage will again be lessened, according to the worth of the refuse as a fertilizer.

As cities are generally managed, we cannot hold out the idea that the manorial value of the organic refuse in any case will be sufficient to pay for its own disposal.

There is no record of such instances which have been an unqualified success in this direction. In view of this fact, it remains for the authorities of the city to adopt such plans of disposal as will enable them to cheapen such disposal as much as possible.

In our next article we will offer such suggestions as seem to be the most practical and applicable to the needs of a small, rapidly-growing municipality.

Remarkable Coolness and Bravery of a Young Girl.

The quick wit of Ethel Barker, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Alderman Barker of Evanston, Illinois, and the coolness of Miss Nellie Sickel, one of the teachers in the Lincoln School, Judson Avenue and Main Street, in that city, averted a fire panic Tuesday, December 10, and probably saved the lives of many little ones, who, without the splendid discipline shown, might have rushed pell-mell for the stairs, trampling less fortunate ones under their feet.

Just before noon Miss Barker, while in the hallway, discovered smoke, and at once presumed the building was on fire. She went quietly inside and notified Miss Sickel. Then she walked to the piano and commenced playing a stirring march. Miss Sickel commanded the pupils to arise and take position for the weekly fire drill. Then she notified Superintendent Frederick W. Nichols on the upper floor by telephone, and turned in a fire alarm from an instrument close by. Forty little ones arose at Miss Sickel's command, and

to the martial air the Barker girl was pounding out of the piano began their march to the door.

AUSTRALIA.

Labor men throughout the world will watch with deep interest the effects of the industrial arbitration bill which has now been placed as a law upon the statute books by the Government of New South Wales, and which, it is believed there, will put an end to strikes. The most important feature of the new measure is that arbitration between employers and employees in all lines of industry is made compulsory. All disputes regarding wages, hours of work, selection of skilled and unskilled workmen must be submitted to a competent court, approved by the government, which shall have power to enforce its orders and awards. All who participate in a strike or a lockout before or pending the investigations of the Arbitration Court will be charged with misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Dispatches from Santiago de Chile say that Senor Yanez, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, has handed the basis of a new proposition to Senor Portela, the Minister of the Argentine Republic to Chile, to effect the impartial and friendly settlement of the dispute between the two countries. If these proposals are refused by the Argentine Republic Chile will make no further propositions. The refusal of the Argentine Republic will be taken as indicating that that country desires war.

The relations between Argentina and Chile are nearing a crisis. A decree ordering the mobilization of the reserves of 1878 and 1879 on January 1 has been issued. These reserves number 60,000 men. The Chamber, in secret session, has voted the credits necessary for the mobilization of the militia.

CUBA.

A great demonstration in honor of the Independent party candidate, General Maso, was held at Santiago de Cuba last Thursday night. The meeting was held in the largest auditorium in the city, and it was not capable of seating the immense crowd of Maso supporters. Several thousand negroes, supporters of Palma, assembled near the auditorium, and by their shouting for their candidate tried to counteract the effect of the Maso meeting. Nationalists paraded the streets all night shouting for Palma. Several small riots occurred, but all were ended without serious difficulties.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

THE subjects which have been principally before Congress or under discussion during the last week were the tariff for the Philippines, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the Nicaraguan Canal, the Antianarchist measures, and the Chinese exclusion bill.

Besides these, there has been a revival of the ship-subsidy question, a presentation of the matter of a naval reserve, discussion among members of Congress concerning a new Interstate Commerce law, and a disgraceful scene in the Senate between Senators McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina.

The Philippine Tariff.

Two measures have been introduced relating to the imposts on goods brought in from our new Pacific possessions.

One of these, introduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is said to be in accordance with the ideas of Secretary of War Root. It provides that the duties of our present tariff shall be levied upon all importations from the Philippines to this country; that the duties decided upon by the Philippine Commission shall be laid upon all goods going into the archipelago from this or any other country; that the statutes of the United States shall not be in force in the islands, except as provided by the War Department or the Commission; that all duties heretofore and hereafter collected shall be used by the government in the Philippines.

In the House, Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, has introduced a bill making practically the same provisions, except that it provides against distinction in favor of American ships.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Practically Sure to Pass.

It is considered more than probable that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the construction of the Isthmian Canal, will pass the Senate before the end of this week. The opposition to its passage in the Senate itself comes principally from two or three Senators. It is supposed, however, that while these Senators will make a show of resistance, they will not carry their opposition to the point of defeating the measure.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, on Monday, December 9th, introduced a bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, which not only gives the United States control of the belt of territory of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but provides that a regiment of the regular army shall constitute a military guard for the canal, and be located at convenient places in the canal belt.

This measure, if passed, will establish in the treasury a fund of \$180,000,000 to be applied to all necessary and proper purposes of operating, constructing, equipping, and controlling the canal. In addition to this, \$5,000,000 is to be appropriated to become available immediately for the beginning of the preliminaries in the construction of the canal.

The measure will provide for the construction of the waterway by the Nicaraguan route. All necessary provisions are also made by this measure for the supervision and regulation of the canal. The Chief Justice and the Secretaries of State and War are constituted a board to prepare regulations to be approved by the President for policing the canal.

The principal opposition to the construction of the canal from outside the Senate itself comes from the transcontinental railways. The opposition from these railways will be very determined, and their real motives will be nicely concealed under a veil of assumed patriotism, their sole object being to gain a delay. In case of a delay, it might possibly be that Great Britain would drop the entire matter of a new treaty, reinstating the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which would prevent the United States from digging the canal.

Proposed Antianarchistic Legislation.

Senator Hoar has presented a joint resolution to Congress, directing the President to enter into negotiations with civilized foreign powers for the purpose of setting aside some island in the Pacific Ocean to which Anarchists may be deported.

Other remedies for the curse of anarchy are also being proposed, and it is doubtless true that out of all the discussion some measure will finally be adopted for dealing with this problem, which has so tragically forced itself upon the nations.

Ship-Subsidy Being Urged Again.

The agitation for the adoption of some ship-subsidy plan has again begun.

During the last session of Congress, the ship-subsidy bill, which was introduced and championed by Senators Frye, of Maine, and Hanna, of Ohio, especially, was defeated.

On Monday, December 9th, Senator Frye, of Maine, introduced a new ship-subsidy bill. It differs in form from the subsidy bills of the last session and the one before it.

There are, according to this bill, seven distinct classes of ships with varying rates of subsidy. Any vessel to receive the general subsidy must carry mails if required, and must train in seamanship or engineering one American youth for each 1000 tons; the vessel to be at the service of the government, if required for defense. Any vessel to receive subsidy must be class A-1, and at least one-fourth of the crew must be Americans.

The purpose of the bill is to encourage the merchant marine, but so strong is the opposition thereto that there is considerable doubt as to its getting through Congress.

Other Measures Under Discussion.

Senator Hoar has presented a measure providing that all who participate in a lynching shall be subject to trial for murder in the United States Circuit Court. The bill makes a county in which a lynching may occur liable for \$5,000 to \$10,000 to be paid to the relatives of the person

lynched; or if he has no relatives, to the United States Government. It also proposes to punish officers of the law who are negligent of their duties and fail to protect the prisoners in their keeping.

General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of Cuba, pending the establishment of the Cuban Government, is advocating extensive tariff concessions by the United States to Cuba; but he will urge upon the Cubans the speedy establishment of their government in order that they may receive the concessions which they desire.

The members of the Cuban Affairs Committees of Congress feel that it would be useless to ask Congress for concessions until the Cuban Republic is fully established.

Through the efforts of President Roosevelt it is now probable that a new Interstate Commerce law will be prepared and presented to Congress for adoption. The measure will be framed after a conference with the presidents of the principal railroads and the members of the present Interstate Commerce Commission.

Some Senators and Representatives who are interested in the extension of the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act believe that on account of the present treaties with China, the act should not be extended for more than two years.

It is said that the President and the members of his Cabinet are offended at the Senate for withholding action on the nomination of Attorney General Knox, in order to gratify the desires of an organization known as the Antitrust League. It is said that there is little sympathy throughout the country with this action of the Senate.

Congressman Foss, of Illinois, has introduced a bill into the House, providing for a National Naval Reserve.

This bill, it is said, was prepared at the direction of Secretary Long of the Navy Department. It provides that all officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the naval militia who served during the Spanish War, and the graduates of the Naval Academy who have honorably left its service, may be enrolled.

After these persons there will be a general enrollment of men between the ages of eighteen and fifty who have had experience in the merchant marine, or in any other capacity. This reserve will not be called into service in time of peace, but will be drilled, exercised, and instructed for a period of not less than two weeks each year.

It is said that there is a movement on foot to increase the salaries of members of Congress from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Senator Gallinger has introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to dock the tail of a horse within the District of Columbia.

There was a disgraceful scene in the Senate early in the week between Senators McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina. Both Senators, on the floor of the Senate, offered to resign and go before the people of their State to see which would be returned to the Senate. Most of the other Senators were inclined to ridicule their South Carolinian colleagues.

It is expected that Congress will adjourn for its holiday recess at the end of the present week.

A. W. N.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

Chicago experienced an old-fashioned snowstorm last Friday night. After being drenched with rain all day and coated with sleet as night came on, the entire city shivered in wintry blasts. The first of the transportation lines to be stopped because of the sleet and snow was the North Clark Street cable. It broke at 5:30, just as the crowds began to go home. Then the electric lines began to be embarrassed, and later even the "L" roads felt the elements. Finally the city's transportation system was hampered more completely than for years. The temperature in and near Chicago dropped from midnight to midnight 40 degrees and by Saturday morning it was 7 below zero and kept below all day Saturday. By Sunday morning it was 12 below and was very cold all day. Monday it began to moderate.

With a new name and a different system of representation, the old Building Trades Council has been practically revived and is already, it is claimed, almost as powerful as the former central body in its palmiest days. Headquarters have been secured at 187 Washington Street, at present controlled by the Chicago Federation of Labor, but famous as the center of operations during the last memorable struggle between the Building Contractors' Association and the Building Trades Council. After the great strike which began in the spring of 1899 and raged nearly a year the old central body was practically destroyed, the unions being compelled to withdraw from it, according to the provisions of the agreements entered into with the contractors.

Rather than take chances with a jury in the United States District Court Giuseppe Ciancabilla, editor of the anarchistic paper *L'Aurore* of Spring Valley, Illinois, pleaded guilty last Friday before Judge C. C. Kohlsaat to a charge of sending lottery tickets through the mails. As a result he is now free and \$100 of his money is in the hands of the clerk of the Federal Court. This was the amount of the fine imposed by the Federal Judge. The lottery was for the benefit of Ciancabilla's paper and also for another publication of the same kind.

Sunday funerals, except in cases of contagious diseases, may soon be an event of the past in Chicago. The Undertakers' Association has resolved that its members are entitled to a day of rest, and has set out to secure the coöperation of clergymen. Another step will be to have the cemeteries closed on Sunday. Under-

takers declare that many times funerals are unnecessarily delayed that the service may be held on the Sabbath. They contend that the change would be a great benefit to clergymen, as Sunday is their hardest day.

By a vote of 61 to 3 the ordinance wiping out winerooms in saloons, restaurants, and hotels was passed by the City Council Monday night, December 9. Mayor Harrison signed the measure the next morning after reading it over. The winerooms, however, remained in use for several days. Chief O'Neill, of the police force, stated that saloonkeepers would be given until Christmas to get them out. Some of the saloons have already complied with the law, while others have openly declared that they will defy it and test its constitutionality.

Before nearly 4000 people W. Bourke Cockran, at the Auditorium Sunday night, December 8, declared that independence for the Boers surely was coming; but that peace might be restored quickly and the suffering in the concentration camps ended. All the eloquence of the orator was directed to a plea for intervention by the United States. He asserted that the peace of America, the future of the Monroe Doctrine, and the Constitution of England were endangered by the prolongation of the struggle.

State's Attorney Deneen had a recurrence last Friday of his recent illness and was forced to leave the hearing of the Alexander Sullivan case in Judge Smith's Court. Quitting the court-room shortly after 10 o'clock he went at once to his private office, where he collapsed. A hasty diagnosis by the physician resulted in discovering symptoms of appendicitis. This attack is the third which the State's Attorney has suffered within the past few weeks.

Inspector Stuart, of Chicago, and secret service men engaged in running down the thieves who stole money and stamps to the amount of over \$75,000 from the Chicago Postoffice after tunneling under the building and cutting through the steel floor of the room in which was the big stamp safe, announced on Tuesday, December 10, the arrest of Charles Stokes, of Brooklyn, who was selling stamps in large quantities at reduced prices. Stokes declares his innocence.

Authorities of the War Department at Washington have granted the Drainage Board the right to increase the flow in the Chicago River from 200,000 to 250,000 cubic feet a minute. The Engineering

Committee of the board at once determined to conduct a campaign looking to securing the privilege, when navigation finally closes, of increasing this to 400,000 cubic feet each minute. They say this flow should be allowed during the winter.

Senator Mason announced Monday, December 9, that he had been assured by President Roosevelt that the present federal officeholders in Chicago, whose terms expire this month, would be reappointed. The commission of John C. Ames, United States Marshal, expires December 18, while those of William P. Williams, the Subtreasurer, and William Penn Nixon, Collector, expire two days later.

William B. Leeds last Thursday was elected President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company by the Moore interests in the road. Mr. Leeds formerly lived in Chicago, and went to New York when the American Tinplate Company, of which he is President, was merged into the trust. He has been in railroad work before, having been connected with the Pennsylvania road. He has a fortune estimated at several million dollars.

According to the statement of Supervising Architect Eckstrom the stone work on the Chicago Postoffice Building will not be completed until spring. Inability to find men to cut the stone in the quarries and prepare it for setting has done much to delay the contractor, although a large part of the material required to complete the building is now on the ground.

Traffic in diseased meat, presumably for ultimate sale to the public, has come to light in a startling manner by the arrest of an official of the Standard Slaughtering Company, Fortieth and Butler Streets, and five men engaged in the retail business. All are charged with having condemned meat in their possession. This is the first action of the kind in several years.

Chief Musham of the Fire Department has made it plain that it is his purpose to carry out the standard of preferment for meritorious conduct and seniority long established by his predecessor, Denis J. Swenie. He selected for the post of Third Assistant Marshal William H. Townsend, who passed 100 in the examination of battalion chiefs.

Chicago Aldermen are "employees" of the Union Traction Company, according to the wording of the pass books recently distributed among the city fathers. The

description in the book reads, "Pass John Jones, employee"; and some members of the Council say the description is altogether too accurate to be pleasant.

Alderman Edward F. Cullerton has turned editor. He issued last Thursday the first copy of *The Taxpayer*, a weekly publication which is supposed to be devoted to the interest of the class of people described by the title.

UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly *Review of Trade* said last Saturday: "It is most fortunate that the vagaries of speculation are not always deleterious to legitimate business. Railway stocks fell sharply, yet full returns for November show that earnings were 11.5 per cent greater than in the same month last year and 18.1 per cent over those of 1899. Industrial and traction shares were even more violently disturbed, yet the manufacturing plants of the Nation were never more fully occupied. Numerous labor controversies have been settled and the rate of wages is at the highest point ever attained. Retail distribution is of massive proportions, with dealings in holiday goods the conspicuous feature. This class of business so far surpasses all previous records that it alone gives an unmistakable indication of the Nation's prosperity, even if other more definite measures were not available."

In the tetanus inquiry to fix the responsibility for thirteen deaths following the use of city antitoxin, at St. Louis, Missouri, Martin Schmidt, Assistant City Bacteriologist, declared that Dr. Amand Ravold, the City Bacteriologist, had directed him on October 3 to prepare for distribution the serum drawn from the horse "Jim," which had been shot the day before because it had tetanus. "I knew," the witness declared, "that the serum was poisonous and unfit for use on human beings, but I could not question Dr. Ravold's order." The witness said that the poisoned serum was sent out to physicians without having been first tested on guinea pigs, as it was difficult to obtain good guinea pigs. Schmidt also testified that the serum was kept unlabeled in the ice box, and that the drawings of different dates were known apart only by the memory of the colored janitor.

There was practically a reign of terror on the transport *Sheridan* on her voyage from Manila. During the trip from Nagasaki more than 1500 soldiers, who had been discharged, became dissatisfied at the treatment given them, defied their former officers, and for a time held possession of the steamer. The unruly men were too numerous to be repressed by force or threats. They laughed at the command

of the officers whom a month before they would have obeyed without a question. Finally one or two of the most popular army officers on board went among the noisy crowd and by quietly talking with some of the leaders persuaded them to retire to their own quarters. The men did this good-naturedly, as a rule, and the incident closed with nothing damaged but the dignity of the army officers, and the self-respect of the foolish young soldiers.

Rules governing the assessment of capital stock and franchises of corporations were adopted Tuesday, December 10, by the State Board of Equalization of Illinois. The action of the Board disposes of a question that has proved an annoyance since the handing down of the Supreme Court opinion in the Chicago teachers' case, and now it is certain that the remaining work of the Board can be formulated by the special committee appointed for that purpose about three weeks ago. The work of the committee was submitted to Attorney General H. J. Hamlin, who, after several lengthy consultations with leading members of the Board and the making of slight changes, gave his approval, and the rules were adopted without delay.

Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, the retired President of the American Medical Association, at a banquet given in his honor by the medical profession of Northern Ohio Tuesday night, December 10, made an attack on General Brooke for his conduct of the military camp in Florida during the Spanish-American War. Dr. Reed was a member of the commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the condition of camps. In his speech he explicitly named General Brooke, holding him as responsible for the great fatality in the camps in Florida. He charged that General Brooke disregarded the orders of the army surgeons and afterwards suppressed all evidence bearing on this point.

There is considerable disturbance among the members of the Indiana delegation in Congress over the appointment of Judge Francis E. Baker to the Circuit Court which includes in its jurisdiction the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Judge Baker's father is Judge for the United States District Court for Indiana and the son will have to review his father's decisions. The appointment is said to be a victory for Senator Beveridge over Senator Fairbanks, although President Roosevelt says that it was made solely on merit.

The United States Steel Corporation has just adopted a civil service reform system for the 2000 employees on its lake steamers. Every man employed on ships will be entered on the lists, and a careful

record of his work will be kept. Promotions will be solely on merit, as indicated in this record. Every boat is to have its place, and promotions will be from one to the other, with wages to correspond. The corporation will at an early date announce handsome sums which will go to the Captains and Chief Engineers, making them to that extent stockholders in the company. Later it is said that the list of those who are to receive extra money for faithful service will be widely extended.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howe Dale, of Chicago, whose child, Emeline, died from strichnine poisoning in Busch's Hotel, Hoboken, New Jersey, on November 14 last, was exonerated by Coroner Parsloe's jury at the inquest Monday evening, December 9. Mrs. Dale was not present, but her lawyers surprised the prosecution by producing a witness who said he occupied an adjoining room to that in which the child died, and that he heard the child tell her mother that she had eaten the poison tablets, thinking they were candy. It is said that Mrs. Dale will be held to the Grand Jury in spite of this action.

Commander Richardson Clover, United States Naval Attaché at London, reached Washington last Friday, and called at the Navy Department. He expressed some interesting views which are quite likely to attract considerable attention at home and abroad. He is among the best informed officers on naval matters in Europe. He said that the British naval force is much stronger than anybody has any idea of, and that our own navy is, in comparison with most of the European naval powers, greatly inferior and of practically little consequence.

A good deal of interest was taken in the financial district in the news that a charter for a company to be called the Southern Securities Company has been filed in Trenton and Newark, New Jersey. The nominal capital is \$100,000, but it can be increased at the pleasure of the stockholders. The belief was held in Wall Street that the company had been formed in the interest of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, and also of the recently organized \$400,000,000 Northern Securities Company.

Because of the growing needs of the country, an increase in the amount of subsidiary coin that may be issued under the law is recommended by George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, in his annual report upon the operations of the mint service during the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1901. According to his annual report the total coinage for 1901 amounted to \$136,340,781.

General Patrick A. Collins, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Boston by a plurality

of 19,000 over Mayor Thomas N. Hart, Republican candidate for reëlection on Tuesday, December 10. This plurality is unprecedented in the history of Boston and exceeds by 10,000 the predictions of most enthusiastic Democrats. It is so extraordinary that it has caused the most profound astonishment everywhere in the city, the Democrats being as much surprised as the Republicans.

Miss Emma King, of 627 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, New York, the young woman who allowed herself to be inoculated by Dr. George D. Barney with tuberculosis germs from an infected cow, on November 22, is said by Dr. Barney to have developed the disease. She has been taken by him to Jersey City because he feared the Brooklyn Health Board would interfere with his experiment. Dr. Barney inoculated Miss King in order to prove the falsity of Dr. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis was not communicable to human beings.

According to the officials of the Treasury Department, the conscience of the American people is quicker and more powerful than ever before in the history of the Nation. In fact, Secretary Gage says their conscience has increased ten-fold in strength. The Treasury officials base their conclusions on this subject upon the amount of money which has been turned into the Treasury by persons who have defrauded the government out of its legal dues, but who claim to have been forced by their consciences to make reparation.

It is authoritatively stated that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will be the next President of Columbia University. President Butler has been the Head of the Department of Philosophy and Education of Columbia since 1895. On the resignation of Mayor-elect Seth Low, Professor Butler was appointed Acting President of the University, and has had charge of the administration of the institution since that time. He will be elected at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees to the permanent office of President.

Andrew Carnegie is to give \$10,000,000 to the cause of university extension in the United States, especially by the building of a great National University at Washington. Mr. Carnegie was in Washington a few days ago and took luncheon with President Roosevelt, when details of the plan were fully discussed. The money was offered in the form of steel stocks, but it may be changed into cash, as Congress is a little wary of stock in the steel trust.

Henry J. Fleishman, for years the trusted cashier of the Farmers' and Mer-

chants' Bank of Los Angeles, California, and one of the best known of financiers in that city, has dropped from sight, and with him has gone \$100,000 of the bank's currency, according to the officers of that institution. Detectives and officers over the entire State of California are on the lookout for Fleishman, who disappeared, it is believed, Saturday evening, December 7.

The establishing of a great American banking institution in the far East is about to be realized with the cordial coöperation of the Government at Washington, so far as assistance can be given under existing law and under legislation that is being urged upon the present Congress. The enterprise is understood to command the enormous capital indispensable to enable it to compete with great foreign institutions strongly intrenched on the other side of the Pacific.

Congressman Albert J. Hopkins, on Wednesday, December 11, formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to represent Illinois, before a meeting of 500 of the leading Republicans of the old Eighth, and new Eleventh Congressional Districts, held in the city hall at Aurora, Illinois. The gathering was a notable demonstration in many respects, and was unanimous in its choice of its candidate for the senatorial toga.

Friends of Barry Howard, the mountain feud leader, made an attempt to rescue him Saturday night, December 7, as he was being taken to Frankfort, Kentucky, to answer an indictment charging him with complicity in the murder of William Goebel, for which he had been arrested that afternoon by Sheriff Broughton and his deputy, who got the drop on Howard and his bodyguard after luring them into Pineville.

While the season of navigation has passed without storms which will have an historical interest, the loss of life in navigating the great lakes was larger than in any previous season since the use of modern boats. The death list shows a total of 132 persons, as compared with 110 last year, 100 in 1899, 95 in 1898, 68 in 1897, and 66 in 1896.

Secretary Gage's request to Wilbur F. Wakeman, United States Appraiser at the Port of New York, to resign his office by the first of the year excited much comment. Appraiser Wakeman confirmed the story. He says: "I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting my resignation. I shall make answer to this as soon as I have time to consult with my best friends."

The test of the new pneumatic torpedo gun at Hilton Head, South Carolina, Sat-

urday, December 7, under the auspices of a board of army officers, is known to have been satisfactory. Major Ira McNutt of the Ordnance Department was chief officer of the board. The government will pay the builders \$100,000 as a result.

According to a decision handed down by Justice Lawrence in a suit brought for the purpose of obtaining a construction of the will of Cornelius van Shaick Roosevelt, who died in New York in 1887, President Roosevelt, who is a nephew of the testator of the will, will inherit between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford has transferred to Leland Stanford Jr. University property worth approximately \$30,000,000. The gift includes \$18,000,000 in stocks and bonds, all gilt-edge securities, bringing large revenue, and \$12,000,000 in real estate, comprising almost a million acres.

A protocol was signed Monday, December 9, between the Secretary of Foreign Relations and William L. Merry, United States Minister, providing for ample concessions along the route of the proposed interoceanic canal, with a view to its construction by the United States.

Open letters and manifestoes addressed to President Roosevelt in which defiance, disrespect, and rebellion are plainly set forth are now being resorted to by the Chicago Anarchists who were arrested at the time of the assassination of President McKinley.

A syndicate comprising leading financial interests in New York and elsewhere has been formed by subscribers, to the amount of \$5,000,000, to consolidate leading concerns that enter largely into the manufacture of hoists, cranes, and pneumatic tools.

The long-expected report of Special Commissioner Rockhill on the results of his work in connection with the Chinese negotiations in Pekin has been submitted to Congress, with the full text of the protocol and a mass of detailed statements.

Serious defects are said to have manifested themselves in the machinery of the battleship *Illinois*, and it is more than probable that a board of naval engineers will be named by the department to examine its engines, piece by piece.

The Pennsylvania Railroad may construct a tunnel under the Hudson River in place of the bridge which that company intended to build in conjunction with the other railroads which enter Jersey City, New Jersey.

President Roosevelt was denounced and Czolgosz extolled by Emma Goldman and others at a meeting of Anarchists in New York City, Monday, December 9.

Boston banking circles are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the movement

on foot in that city to form a consolidation of several of the city's largest and strongest banking corporations.

Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine was acquitted of the murder of James Seymour Ayres on Friday night, December 13. The verdict was reached after the jury had deliberated for three hours.

Samuel Gompers was reelected President of the American Federation of Labor at the meeting at Scranton, Pennsylvania. James Duncan, of Boston, was reelected first Vice-president.

EUROPE.

Maurice Devaison, the author of a book called "Les Maritimes," has been brought up before a board of inquiry at Brest, France, and has been "reformed" (discharged from the French naval service). The announcement of this increased the Paris sale of the book, 10,000 copies of which had been already circulated. The work is written with a certain alertness and native talent for observation, but betrays the caricaturist's point of view. It has some artistic merit. It is long since any French Government office has been so scandalized as has been the Ministry of Marine by "Les Maritimes." The work owes its success to the bitterness with which the ways and manners of the navy are attacked and the libelous frankness with which the chiefs of the navy, notably Admiral Fournier, are dealt with.

In reply to an interpellation in the Reichstag regarding the Polish grievances in Wreschen, Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, said that the powers concerned in Polish affairs were united in the policy of preventing all agitation looking toward the restoration of the independence of Poland. While the German Government maintains a show of outward calm amounting to indifference with regard to the recrudescence of the Polish agitation, it is reported that a decidedly more rigid policy for malcontents will henceforth be enforced, and the iron rule inaugurated by Bismarck will now take the place of those periods of intermittent leniency which have given the Poles license and hope during the last eleven years.

Upon hearing that two young lieutenants of the First Foot Guards had publicly declared their intention to ignore the recent orders of the Emperor concerning duelling in the army, Emperor William was filled with rage. He proceeded to the barracks at Potsdam incognito for the purpose of censuring the wilful lieutenants. He is reported to have said that if the duelling restrictions were not obeyed, he would dismiss the offenders from the army at once, even though they

be sons of two of the highest officers in the military department. After the young soldiers were severely criticised they were released and excused on account of their extreme youth.

Sir Edward Clarke, ex-Solicitor General of England, is such a high authority on international law that significance is attached to his address at the Junior Constitutional Club Thursday night, December 12, on the question of how to deal with anarchism. He admitted there were great difficulties in the way of any attempt to deal with the matter from an international point of view, but at the same time he saw no reason why England should not enter into a conference with the United States and other nations in order to see whether there was any means in which legislation on the subject might be strengthened.

A novel plan to relieve the congested condition of Paris streets has just been submitted at a meeting of prominent engineers which was held to discuss further improvements in public transportation. M. Cassalonga, a well known civil engineer, suggested that an underground moving sidewalk similar to that at the Paris Exposition of 1900, but much larger, be constructed. According to his plan there would be four platforms, each moving at a different rate of speed from the others, the fastest going at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.

The Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Empire has issued another statement about the famine. Five and a half million poods (3,300,000 bushels) of winter grain and 3,000,000 poods (1,800,000 bushels) of summer grain have been purchased and forwarded to the needy districts. The total grain purchases are given as exceeding 16,000,000 poods (9,600,000 bushels), for which 10,000,000 rubles (\$5,000,000) has been expended. The entire famine fund so far disposable is 14,213,258 rubles (\$7,106,629).

Soup houses and free food depots make a dismal outlook for the German laboring classes. The Salvation Army announces that conditions have at last reached a point where the unemployed have become dependent on charity for their daily bread. Before the end of the year the Salvation Army will be operating food establishments in most of the big cities of the empire, with the expectation of taking care of many thousands a day.

An obscure dispatch from Pretoria indicates that an attempt has been made to capture De Wet, with the result that the British force itself escaped capture by the timely arrival of General Rimington after a night march covering fifty miles.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Under Foreign Secretary, Signor Ba-

celli, has declared that the government would take prompt measures to safeguard the rights of the Italian victims of the wreck on the Wabash Railroad near Seneca, Michigan, and that the Italian Consul has been instructed to help the sufferers to obtain compensation and to back up the just demands of the relatives of the victims.

The most significant feature of the new engineering schemes submitted to the British Parliament is that the number of public bodies seeking powers far exceeds that of private promoters. This is true both as regards electric lighting and tramways. In the case of tramways, private enterprise is responsible for less than one-third of the schemes. The total number of lighting projects is comparatively small.

The British Government has decided to call out all reservists who have not completed their twelve years of service, for service in South Africa. Additional drafts for the militia, yeomanry, and the regulars are being prepared already for transportation to South Africa. The federal Government of Australia also is considering the sending of further contingents to South Africa.

Another British electric installation contract has gone to Germany. Appeals were made to the Leyton District Council to give the contract to local manufacturers instead of to foreign competitors. The difference in the contract price was £244, but in spite of threatenings the Council resolved to adhere to its committee's report and place the order with a German firm.

Official confirmation has been given of the report that the arbitrator on the projected electrification of the underground railroads had decided in favor of Charles T. Yerkes. In anticipation of this result Mr. Yerkes has already given the British Westinghouse Company a big contract for engines, generators, etc. This material will come from Pittsburg.

Carefully compiled statistics of the population of the British Empire, published by a trade paper, bring out the rather startling fact that out of a population of nearly 400,000,000, about 48,880,000, or less than one-eighth, are of British birth or descent, nearly 4,000,000 are non-British white men, and the colored races number 343,000,000.

The Russian Embassy at Constantinople has warned the Porte that the installment of the war indemnity due in mid-January must be promptly paid.

Referring to the reported ill health of the German Crown Prince, London *Truth* asserts that he has collapsed as a result of his arduous military training and a severe

course of studies. This necessitates his absence on an extended cruise in the Mediterranean on board the German imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Thousands of people are leaving Batangas Province for places of safety. General James M. Bell reports an important engagement between a force of insurgents at Labo, Province of Camarines, and a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry. Three Americans were killed. The loss of the enemy is not known, but it is believed to have been heavy. General Bell anticipates a speedy extermination of the irreconcilables. A large force of insurgents recently attacked the Town of Lipa, Province of Batangas, killing one soldier and several Americanists. Troop H, First Cavalry, killed ten of the enemy.

Cannibalism has appeared in the varied list of crimes charged against Filipinos by American military courts. According to the records of a court-martial convened in the Department of the Viscayas, Philippine Islands, which has been received at the War Department, Raimundo Fonte, a native, found his working companion, Liberato Benliro, sleeping in his (Fonte's) boat. Fonte became enraged, killed the slumbering man with a blow of an oar, and, according to his own confession, cooked and ate part of the body. He was sentenced to be hanged at Capiz, Panay, on the 13th inst.

The United States Philippine Commission has passed an act authorizing the insular purchasing agent to draw money in gold for the payment of supplies purchased, as the merchants refuse to sell goods for Mexican silver. A general feeling of uneasiness prevails among the business men of Manila from the unofficial announcement that, beginning January 1, the Commission intends to reduce by the difference of the fall in the price of silver the present ratio of two Mexican dollars for one gold dollar.

The papal Philippine policy has been practically determined and was probably defined at the consistory which was held December 16. The attitude of the Vatican is less liberal than expected because of the influence of the Augustinian, Franciscan, and Dominican orders, which are unwilling to withdraw the friars and substitute American priests, as recommended by Judge Taft, General Otis, and General Chaffee, as well as by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and other American prelates.

General Funston will sail from Manila for the United States December 16 on the transport *Warren*. The doctors have

ordered a change of climate, and the General is coming home on sick leave. He has improved in health since he left the hospital. Governor Taft will sail for home on the *Grant* on December 20. He says the rumors to the effect that he will not return to Manila are incorrect.

Superintendent Atkinson of the public schools of the archipelago has written a letter to Pedro Paterno, the Filipino politician, saying instructions have been given to every school throughout the islands to celebrate annually the birthday of Jose Rizal, the Filipino patriot who was executed by the Spaniards. The life and history of Rizal will be recited in the schools on this day.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The British War Office has issued a statement dealing with the Boer treatment of Colonel Benson's wounded at Brakenlaagte, which is a result of a special investigation instituted by Lord Kitchener. The statement sets forth that eighteen officers and men of Colonel Benson's command were kindly and even carefully treated by the Boers, while the other seventy-five men who were examined testified that they witnessed and suffered atrocities worse than those which followed the Vlakfontein disaster. These latter said that unarmed and wounded men lying around the guns were killed at close range, and that the survivors of the engagement suffered torture, being robbed and stripped of their clothing in spite of their wounds and broken limbs. Lord Kitchener says that evidently the Boer leaders are no longer able to repress murder and outrage on the part of their subordinates.

Lord Onslow, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, while speaking at Crewe, England, Monday night, December 9, announced that the concentration camps in South Africa had now been placed under the control of the civil authorities; that no pains or expense would be spared to place them in the healthiest possible condition, and that those concentradoes who wished to go to the coast would be freely permitted to do so. Lord Onslow added that the larger concentration camps were being broken up into smaller ones of from 2000 to 3000 persons each, and that if the government found matters did not improve in the future they would not hesitate to turn to the experience which has been gained in India in dealing with the plague.

Lord Kitchener's promised statement specifying thirty-seven separate instances in which natives have been shot by the Boers and which involve the loss of eighty-four lives has been issued by the

British War Office. In some of the cases mentioned the blacks were shot after an informal court-martial, or upon being accused of spying, but in numerous instances Lord Kitchener indicates the natives were shot in cold blood in order to hide traces of the movements of Boer commandoes. The period covered by Lord Kitchener's statement is over a year.

General Lord Kitchener reports an engagement between Colonel Bruce-Hamilton, who is operating in the Eastern Transvaal, and Viljoen's commando. The report follows: "Bruce-Hamilton, after a night march, the troops covering fifty miles in twenty-four hours, surprised and met Viljoen's commando at Witkraans, near Ermelo. The Boers lost sixteen killed, several wounded, and seventy captured, including two field cornets. We also recaptured one of Benson's guns. The other gun captured by the Boers has been destroyed."

General De Wet was reported to be at the Vecht Kop farm, twelve miles from Heilbron, on Saturday, December 7. It is stated that a large commando was with him. It is also said that a meeting of Boer commandants was held that day, among those attending being Generals De Wet, Steyn, Ross, Montjes, and Botha. Some Boer women on a farm when interrogated by General Rimington gave information in regard to the meeting, which they said was held between Lindley and Heilbron.

PORTO RICO.

Santiago Iglesias, President of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, together with nine companions, was tried in the District Court of San Juan Wednesday, December 11, on a charge of conspiracy. Thursday Iglesias was sentenced to three years, four months, and eight days' imprisonment. Seven of his companions were sentenced to four months' imprisonment, while two were acquitted of the charge of being the founders of an illegal association and conspiracy in August, 1900, to raise the price of labor in Porto Rico. Iglesias, as the founder of the conspiracy, gets the heaviest sentence. The other men were merely his associates in the crime. Under Spanish law, which is still in force in Porto Rico, persons convicted of a crime have to pay the costs.

CHINA.

An imperial decree confers upon Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and on Sheng, the Taotai, the title of "Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent." The same distinction was recently conferred on Viceroy Chang Chi Tung and Governor Yuan Shi Kai.

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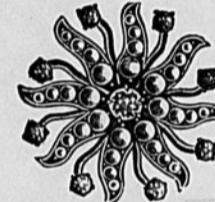
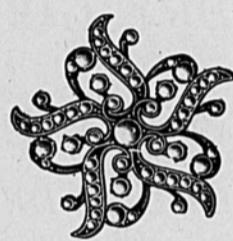
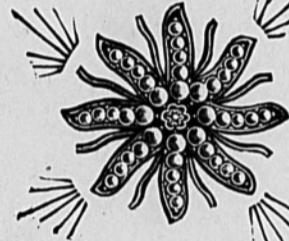
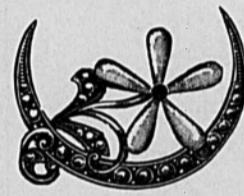
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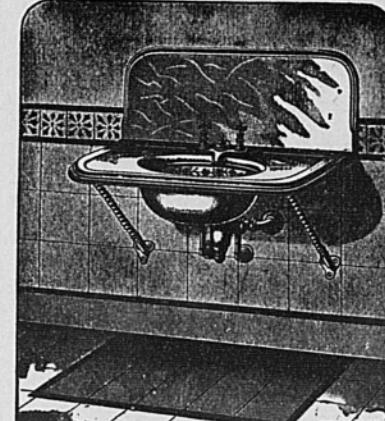
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